MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

STING DISCLOSURES IN BOSTON

ing of the Middlesex Co. THE LAST TARIFF WAS MADE.

cartoos Bribery and Corruption Francis.

48,000 to New-York Journals.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857. al meeting of the stockholders of the Mills was held to-day.

stigeting Committee made a lengthy rea was unanimously adopted.

snittee recommended the Company to onable extension from its creditors, a alion of its management, and the resumpanglacturing as fast as it can be done confidently believing the business, with msnagement, can be profitably car-

ort states that Lawrence, Stone & Co. 00 to secure the passage of the tariff bill which amount \$8,000 was disbursed by ork house for printing, editorial service, · satisfactory explanation has yet been the appliestion of the balance. In refinancial history of the Company it is a breach of trust has been committed curer and Financial Agents, in divertds and credit of the Company to their sts, but the Committee say that no intention to injure the Company are

nittee further state that they see no elieve that the members of the firm in No - York are aware of the indebtedness of Law-& Co. to the Company.

be reporty of the Company is represented to ent condition.

adoption of the report, and the election of Officers, with Andrew T. Hall as the meeting adjourned.

From Washington.

Seuz.

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ASRINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857. Department has received advices to the ber from Lieut. Beale, in charge of the ad from Fort Defiance to the Colorado nich he announces his arrival in California. ion has met with the most complete success, agon road from New-Mexico to California tablished. An important part of the operaen effected by the camels, which were sub als that no other animals could possibly t the loss of a single camel, but they are those who saw them in Texas to be in as ion as when they left San Antonio. Charles Murray has been ordered to the

avy Yard vice Harris, detached. from Secretary Toucey to Mesars. Peter Cyrus W. Field informs those gentleman-am-frigate Niagara will be again detailed to tlantic Telegraph Cable. Chief Engineer . S. N., has been granted leave of absence services to the Telegraph Company. The nd Secretary Toucey are both favorable to

gle expects to return to the Home Squad: 5th of January. Stively asserted that Commodore Paulding alled.

alled.
stinguished gentlemen have called on Gen.
Nothing is known concerning his fature movetis his intention, at the proper time, to ask
nment to reinstate him in the position from
was recently removed by Com. Paulding.
ail from all points South, as late as due, is to
t brings no news of importance.

From Albany. ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857.

ate officers elect are all in the city. ontroller keeps in Mr. Phelps as Deputy;

. Sloan of Albany and Henry Evans of Buf Clerks; restores E. A. Barber, removed by sent Controller, and beeps in all the other or the present, except the Insurance Clerk, Mr. Skeels, whose desk is offered to Mr. Chamberlain erson County.

The Secretary of State will probably keep in Mr. Stanton, the present Deputy, but it is not yet settled. The Treasurer appoints Cornelius Ten Broeck of Albany Deputy, and Louis Voetz of Buffalo Chief Clerk.

The Attorney-General keeps in Mr. Hammonds as Deputy.

Non-Arrival of the Ningara. HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 30-1 p. m. There are to this hour no signs of the R. M. steam ship Niagara, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 19th

Non-Arrival of the Philadelphia at News

OFICANS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

The steamship Philadelphia from New-York via Havana, with the California mails, now due at this port, has not yet been telegraphed. Orleans.

Nicaraguan Affairs at the South.

A meeting has been called in this city to express indignation at the arrest of the Walker expedition. The reported repudiation of Commedore Paulding's course by Secretary Cass has had but little effect. Indee Called Cast

burse by Secretary Cass has had but fittle electibe excitement is still intense.

Judge Gaie of the U. S. District Court decided
gainst the refusal of a clearance to the schooner Suin for Greytown, on the ground that the Collector
and no jurisdiction in the matter. The Susan had
erely a cargo of provisions on board, and Judge
Substant her detention is illegal.

d no jurisdiction in the matter. The Susan had serely a cargo of provisions on board, and Judge Fale says her detention is illegal.

Ing The Nearagna necting called for to-night has been lookatponed sill Thursday, in consequence of the rain. It like leading papers here express indignation at the grourse of Commistore Paulding.

New-One_AANS, Tuesday, Dec. 29, 1857.

The indignation meeting called for this evening to discuss Nicaraguan affairs, was adjourned until Saturday, on account of the non-pablicity of the call—not-withstanding several thousand persons were in attendage. The adjourned meeting takes place on Saturday evening. The enlistment is will going on, one hundred and thirty-two men having effect their services to-day. Over fourteen hundred as are now in this city and Mobile awaiting shipment. The men from the lower part of Texas, eight hundred in number, sailed on the 26th instant. It is impossible to imagine the feeling here as well as throughout the antire South, so far as heast from, upon this question. The people are "in arms said eager for the fray."

Loss of the U. S. Sapply Schooner Cobb.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857.
The schooner A. Cunalle, from the Bahamas, arrived here to-day. She reports the loss of the United obtes supply schooner Cobb, off Abaca Point, on the ph inst. The crew were saved, and arrived here in

The Ship Gray Eagle

The Ship Gray Eagle.

RICHMOND, Va., Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857.

The passengers by the ship Gray Eagle arrived here morning from Charleston. They think the skip gone ashore and become a total loss, but say that captain thought he would be able to get her to leston. She was freighted with flour by Messrstell of Richmond, and was bound for Rio Janeiro, assengers, as before reported, were taken off by eanship Columbia.

highbo United States Supreme Court. Washisoros, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857.
Christ Church of Philadelphia vs. The

County of Philadelphia. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court distributing the writ of error

County of the Court distinction.

the opinion of the Court distinction.

No. 8. William Wynn vs. C. B. Morris et al. Error to the Supreme Court of Arkansas. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court dismissing the writ of error for want of jurisdiction.

No. 12. Josinh Garland vs. Wm. Wynn. Error to the Supreme Court of Arkansas. Justice Catron delivered the opinion of the Court affirming the judgment with costs.

No. 47. Jane Carroll et al. vs. Alfred R. Dawson's No. 47. Jane Carriot et al. vs. Affred R. Dawson's beirs. Justice Taney delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the cause for want of jurisdiction.

Nos. 21 and 22. Robt. Huggins et al. vs. Wynd-ham Kemp. &c. Argument continued for the appellens.

No. 23. Commercial Bank of New-Orleans vs. Allegarder. Computers that Argument corresponder.

exander Compton et al. Argument commenced for both parties.

[A Corrected Dispatch to the Associated Press.]
New-ORLEANS, Friday, Dec. 25, 1857.
The steamship Tennessee has arrived from Vera Cruz with dates from the City of Mexico to the 17th instant.
A revolution

A revolution has taken place in Mexico, and Co-

A revolution has taken place in Mexico, and Comonfort been proclaimed Dictator.

The Congress of the Republic has been dissolved, and the City of Mexico is in arms.

A proclamation has been issued by Comonfort annulling the present Constitution of Mexico, and it is proposed to call an extraordinary Congress to form

The army in several of the large States have de-clared in favor of Comonfort, and there is not at pres-ent any open opposition.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857.

The R. M. steamship Canada sailed from here at noon to-day, with 61 passengers for Liveopool, and 14 for Helifax, and near \$780,000 in specie.

The Weather. HALIFAX, N. S., Dec. 30-9 a. m .- The weather is lear, cold and calm.
Sackville, N. B., Dec. 30—9 s. m.—The weather ere is hazy and cold.
St. John, N. B., Dec. 30—9 s. m.—The atmosphere cold and rather hazy. CALAIS, Me., Dec. 30-9 s. m.-Weather hazy and

EXCITING NEWS FROM KANSAS CIVIL WAR IN EARNEST.

Fight with a Marshall's Posse. THE MARSHALL DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED.

Gen. Lane Entrenched at Sugar Mound.

FREE-STATE CONVENTION AT LAWRENCE.

Adherence to the Topeka Constitution.

[By Telegraph.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857. Kansas advices to the 24th inst., just received by The Democrat, say that civil war is raging in Bourbon County. Several conflicts have taken place between Free-State and Pro-Slavery parties, and a number of prisoners have been taken on both sides. The United States Marshal, with a force of eighty men, demanded the surrender of a Free-State party, and the demand was answered by a volley of musket balls. The fire was returned, and retreated with the loss of one man killed, and two mortally wounded. The United States Marshal was dangerously wounded.

General Lane was entrenched at Sugar Mound, and determined to fight the dragoons if they attacked bim. A battle was regarded as inevitable. An exciting debate occurred in the Lawrence Convention. The Committee on Resolutions presented three reports. The majority report disapproved of voting for State officers. The first minority report recommends the nomination of a full State ticket, and the second, signed by Mr. Redpath, recommends a participation in the election for the purpose of destroying the Lecompton Constitution: that no man be nominated who will not pledge himself to crush that instrument; that the Topcka Constitution be submitted to the people, and loyalty to that instrument be made the test of fealty to the Free-state party; also that the Legislature should repeal the present code of laws. Messrs. Robinson, Phillips, Conway, Schuyler and Vaughan spoke in favor of voting. The most radical revo-

utionary speeches were made. Johnson County, Kansas, gives 2,000 majority for

Thirteen hundred votes were cast at Oxford. Wyandet gives 14 majority against Slavery. Gov. Denver had refused to give up the Territorial

arms to the Militia.

Various rumors were in circulation relative to affair at Fort Scott, but none of them are of an authoritative character.

THE LATE FIGHT ON OSAGE RIVER. Correspondence of The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 19, 1857.

A messenger reached this place late last night, in-forming Gen. Lane that he had taken part in the late

forming Gen. Lane that he had taken part in the late conflict, and left immediately after for recuforcements. He gives us the following information:

Dr. Little, known as one of the most radical and dangerous Pro-Slavers leaders, in company with G. W. Clark, the control of Barber, residents of Fort Scott, have been gall in their power to annoy the Free-State citizens in that vicinity. Dr. Little has been acting as Deputy U. S. Marshal, and with a posse would sally out to collect taxes. If his demands were not complied with promptly he would distrain been acting as Deputy U. S. Marshal, and with a posse would sally out to collect taxes. If his demands were not compiled with promptly he would distrain property and sell it to Missourians from the adjoining Missouri counties for a marchifle. They made arrests under the rebellion act, now repealed by the Legislature. In attempting to make arrests at the Little Osage River, sixteen miles from Fort Scott, they were resisted. They then increased their posse to 190, and countended the Free-State men, numbering 35, who confined themselves in a log cabin. On refusing to surrender, Dr. Little said, "If you do not sarrivereder, Dr. Little said, "If you do not sarrivereder we will blow you to b—l." "Blow away," replid Capt. Abbott, which was answered by a volley of bullets. Capt. Abbott returned the fire, killing three Missourians and wounding Dr. Little. Both parties then sent for re-inforcements. This occurred at 3 o'clock on Wednesday last, Gen. Lane has ordered Capt. Abbott to maintain his position at all hazards. The Missourians have several prisoners. Among them is the Rev. Mr. Stewart of Wakerusa, well known as the "fighting parson." Small companies from most of the Free State towns have gone to the relief of their friends. A company of riflemen, with a brass howitzer, will leave this place to morrow morning at 3 o'clock. Gen. leave this place to morrow morning at 3 o'clock. Gen. Lane will accompany them. Acting-Governor Stanton has sent a company of 100 dragoons as a posse

Ger. Whitmen left this morning for Lecompton to demand of Gov. Stanton the arms—of which there are over 200 stand—taken by Gov. Geary from emigrants. Gen. Whitman acts as agent of the National Kansas Committee. The coolest, wisest, richest as Wall as the poorest men in the Territory see no hope for page. We cannot have it till the usurpers are

ont of the way.

Lest evening the Legisleture adjourned sine die, after organizing a Territorial Militia and repealing the infamous rebellion act. Both were pessed over the Acting Governor's (Stanton's) veto.

The Kansas Crusader of Freedom has issued an extra stating that "a company of Pro-Siavery men from Atchison entered Doniphan, and, after consultation, one of them, by the name of M'Veay, "shot a Free-State man who was walking near the Doniphan House, not suspecting any danger. He "shot a Free-State man who was walking hear in Doniphan House, not suspecting any danger. He was shot with a gun loaded with buck-shot, and immediately fell dead. They then left the town. A "company of Free-State men have just left Doniphan in pursuit of them." I believe there was some difficulty existing between them in reference to a claim on which Mr. Latham was living.

upon the discharge of his official duties to-day. The people seem very much prejudiced against him, be-cause he comes here at this time to supersede Mr. Stanton. From what I can learn of him, I am sure Stanton. From what I can learn of him, I am sure that the President has made nothing by the exchange; for it is understood that Mr. Denver indorses all the efficial acts of both Gov. Walker and Secretary Stanton, even to the convening of the extra session of the Legislature. The truth is, the President, nor no man outside of Kansas, is qualified to advise fully how to act here.

There are two parties in Kansas, each intent upon

There are two parties in Kansas, each intent upon There are two parties in Kansas, each intent upon the ruin of the other, and neither is particularly conscientious as to the means it employs to accomplish its end. Do not understand me as saying there are not bonest men in both parties, or that the masses are not such; but I have seen enough since I have been in the Territory to convince me that many of the leading men on both sides care more for their own success than they do for that of the party to which they are attached. I do not care to be personal, and yet the houset looker-on cannot fail to write the names of many of them.

Many of them.

Acting-Governor Stanton issued a proclamation last Saturday, under the act of the extra session, appointing Commissioners for the several counties, and authorizing them to establish voting precincts in their respective counties, and appoint three judges of election in each precinct for the election on the 4th of January, for and against the Lecompton Constitution.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of Kansas Territory.

In pursuance of the 2d section of the Act of the Legislative Assembly approved the 17th December, 1857, entitled "An act submitting the Constitution "framed at Lecompton, under the Act of the Legislative Assembly of Kansas Territory, entitled "An Act "to provide for taking a census and for election "of delegates to a Convention, passed Februry 19, 1857," I, Fredrick P. Stanton, acting Governor of Kansas Territory, do hereby appoint the following Commissioners for the several counties named, whose duty it shall be, in pursuance of said law, to establish voting precincts in their respective counties, and appoint three judges of election in each precinct, for the election to be held on the 4th day of January, 1858, to wit:

V. Perkins.
ATCHISON—Cearles F. Kobb, Caleb May and J. T. Hereford.
DOMPHAN—Thomas H. McGullock, Isaac Tollman and Ebener Blackiston. er Blackisten.

BROWN-Orville Root, Thos. J. Drummond and Win, C. Foster.

REMARA—Thomas Newton, Royal C. Torrey and C. Beurre.

POTAWATAMIE—Robert Wilson, Uriah Cook and A. Jackson

MARSHALL-J. M. Middleton, W. S. Blackburn and J. E erdy.

RILEY—J. M. Morris, Dr. A. Hunting and Geo. Montague,
CALHOUX—Abram Ray, William Owens and Dr. Oden.

DEFERROS—Wm. Grig-by., Jesse Newell and J. Hollings

NORTH CONTROL OF THE CONTROL OF THE

abon.
Woodson-Charles Cameron, John Woodman.
RICHARDSON-James Fletcher, S. T. Ross, S. A. Baldwin
BRECKENRIDGE-Dr. E. P. Bancroft, E. Goddard, W

BRYCKERRIDGE-DR. E. F. Bancroft, E. Goodgaro, Wannariraisivy,
MADISON-A. D. Grahum, S. C. Brown and Harmsnn G. Elliott,
JOHNSON-Benj, Dare, Joseph Mathews and Jas. D. Allen,
LYKINS-H. H. Williams, John Yelton, Dr. W. Heiskill,
LYKINS-BUS SIBBERT, E. Barnes and Dr. J. H. Barlosr,
BOURRON, DORN AND MCGEN-B. B. Newton, Jun. Huulitsu,
iov. E. Ransom.
DOUGLAS-Robt, J. Nelson, J. B. Abbot and Jas. Blood.
PHANKLIN-Jacob A. Marcell, P. P. Elder and J. A. Reid.
AADERSON-DAYL'S Frankinberger, Dr. R. Glipstrick and Wun.

ANDERSON-DAVI FRANKINDERSCY, Dr. R. Gujetrek and Will.
F. Ariny.
ALLEN AND GREENWOOD-J. A. Coffee, Watson Stewart and
A. H. Riever.
DAVIS—James W. Bialt, E. M. Thurston, and William B.
Maschall.
Wisk-T. S. Huffscker, F. Mosler, and S. M. Hays.
HENTER-E. B. Zimmerman, Dr. Weibly.
Given under the Seal of the Territory, at Lecompton, this, the
[L. s.] 19th day of December, 1857.
FRED. P. STANTON, Acting Governor.

Westrort, Dec. 22.

The returns from Johnson are imperfect. At Shawnee the Pro-Slavery vote was 765, at Olathe 200, Shawnee the Fro-Slavery vote was 35, at Ohatic 20, and about the same at Lexington. No election news comes down to-night from Lawrence and Lecompton; when the express left the former place, several hundred men were about leaving for Lecompton to demand, and if refused to take by force, the Territorial

arms at the Governor's disposal.

I send you herewith the address of Acting Governor Denver to the people of Kansas. It is brief, but

ernor Denver to the people of Kansas. It is brief, but to the point.

POSTMASTER, Westport: It must be awful times down to Fort Scott. It was reported last week that the Free-State men had rossted two of our men alive; but it is not certain as yet; but there has been a battle, and Jim Lane has gone down, and there are, no doubt, 1,000 men at Fort Scott or gone into Missouri. It has been proposed to go to Lexington and levy a contribution of \$50,000 to pay the expenses of the last war, and then go up and wipe out Westport. The Free-State men say they won't stop at the State line; so look out, be strong, and quit yourselves like men.

The Vigilant Committee meet often, and sometimes keep in reaston till midnight. It is quite likely there will be blood spill on the Snawnee Reservation. They are talking of going down in squads and burning the houses of Pro-Slavery men, while some of our folks are to be burnt in their houses, or shot down as they come out.

ome out.

I don't sign my name, as our post-office is part Free

ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF KANSAS. Having been appointed by the President of the United States to the office of Secretary, and during the Governor's absence, acting Governor of this Ter-ritory, it is proper that I should make your brief ad-dress, sufficient to indicate what my future course of dress, sufficient to indicate what my future course of action will be. The trouble and difficulties with which the people of the Territory have been involved makes this the more necessary, for it would be unreasonable to expect any one occupying this position to escape misrepresentation and abuse.

The passions of many have been so thoroug aroused, and long-standing difficulties have so en-tered the feelings of one portion of the commu-against another, that it had been represented as most impossible to find any one willing to listen to the voice of reason. This I am not prepared to believe That there are some violent men, who have assumed to speak by authority for the people at large, and ounsel such measures as must necessarily, owed, lead to bloodshed, anarchy and confulowed, lead to bloodshed, anarchy and confusion. I have no doubt; but it will require more than bare assertion to satisfy me that there is not yet enough of the conservative element remaining to uphold and enforce the laws, by which alone the lives and property of our citizens can be protected, and the honor of the country preserved.

It is the carnest desire of the President that a fair

It is the camest desire of the President that a fair epportunity should be afforded all the people of the Territory at the approaching election to give a full and free expression of their opinions, and as an evidence of this I give the following quotations from his instructions to me, through the Secretary of State, dated December II, 1857.

[We have series.]

{We have printed these instructions in full. The

We have printed these instructions in rad. The document was among those submitted to Congress by the President a few days since.]

By these instructions it will be seen that my duty is plainly marked out, and as my own views on these subjects entirely accord with those of the President, I shall find no difficulty in obeying them: and I trust shall had no difficulty in obeying them; and I trust that all good citizens will assist me in preserving the peace of the Territory, and at the same time settle the questions which now perplex them. It is far more easy to do this through the ballot-box

It is far more easy to do this through the ballot-box than by the sword, and in that way it can also be done much more speedify. It is much to be regretted that one portion of the people have resolved not to vote on the Constitution, as submitted to-d.; for had there been a general attendance at the polis, the question of Slavery would have been fully and definitely settled. The American people can never determine a political question by absenting themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indifference, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority that might have been given.

names the result, and not the majorny that ingui-have been given.

It is asserted by some that persons from other States have interfered in the elections, and that fraud-have been perpetrated by which they have been over-powered and deprived of their rights. These charges may be true; but, if so, the evils they complain of will not be remedied by absenting themselves from the ills. American citizens can never preserve their cluts by abandoning the elective franchise, and mishnant too severe cannot be inflicted on the man no, by violence, trickery or fraud, would deprive

There is no question connected with our Government there is no question connected with our troveriment which ought not and which cannot be amicably set-tled by it. It is true that a question may be presented in a manner objectionable to some, but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; for, if the majority wills it, the difficulty can soon be remedied by pre-

wills in the difficulty can soon be remedied by presenting the question in the manner required.

This has been one of the reasons assigned why a petion of the people will not vote to-day—that the question has not been fairly presented. Another is, that they anticipate frands. I have seen Gen. Calhoun, the President of the Convention, to whom the returns are to be made, and beside assuring me that he has done, and will continue to do, all he can to have the elections fairly and properly conducted, has he has done, and will continue to do, all he can to have the elections fairly and properly conducted, has invited myself and the presiding officers of the two houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the vote. If a majority of the people are dissatisfied with the results of these elections, they can seen change them in a peaceable manner by a resert to the ballot-box.

DENVER—STANTON'S LAST ACT.

DENVER—STANTON'S LAST ACT.

Correspondence of The St. Louis Republicat.

Mr. Denver arrived here last week, and will outer not yet sufficiently stringent, I will gively assist in

making it meso. It is not possible to throw the many guards, and this great bulwark, which is the very foundation of this great bulwark, which is the very foundation of this great bulwark, which is the very foundation of the property of t

people against allowing the lives to be drawn into quarrels originating in conflict. Claims to isnds. This is a fruitful source of difficul claims to isnds. This is a fruitful source of difficul claims to isnds. Tries, and in the present creadition of all new construes, and in the present creadition of the sort to political account. Many trouble and the less of many valuable lives may be traced to be cause, and people should be cautious about taking sides on political grounds in such matters as are of a purely personal character.

In the discharge of my duties I will take such steps as will in my judgement best contribute to carrying out the views above expressed; for the majesty of the laws must and shall be maintained. In these matters I shall expect the cooperation of all good citizens, and should my expectations be realized, I have no fear but that peace will be preserved.

but that peace will be preserved.

J. W. DENVER, Secretary and Acting Governor.

December 21, 1857.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

Progress of Bankruptcy on the Continent THE DISTRESS FELT IN FRANCE. HEAVY FAILURES IN ENGLAND.

DESTRESS IN THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS

The Arago, Capt. Lines, from Havre and Southamp ton, arrived last evening, with advices from Europe. The Niagara, from Boston, arrived at Liverpe The British Parliament adjourned its sittings on the

12th, the Royal assent having been previously given to the Bank Issues Indemnity bill. Detailed accounts had been received from India, but

they do nothing more than fill up the outline previously received by telegraph, and give no fresh news. The Danish Council of State had authorized the Minister, Mr. Krieger, to bring in a bill for the loan o.

£300,000 Sterling at 8 per cent, secured on the finances of the whole Kingdom. Advices from Constantinople, received at Vienna announce that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe had quitted

the Turkish capital on board the Lloyd's stramer. which had sailed for Trieste.

Twenty-seven nuns of the order of St. V Paul were about to leave Paris for China.

In pursuance of an arrangement with the Porte, the French Government has appointed a French Consul at Ibraila, in Wallachia, on the Danube.

The commercial crisis had become more aggravated at Smyrna, and was mcreased by the fall in the prices of almost all kinds of commodities, It was said that the King of Portugal's marriage

will take place in April next. Lord Pannure read a letter from Sir Colin Campbell in the House of Lords on the day of proregation, in

which he effectually disproved the report that he had been on ill terms with Lord Canning at Calcutta. Mr. Milner Gibson has been elected member for Ashton by a large majority over his opponent.

The French Monitour contains a report to the Emperor Napoleon from M. Billault, the Minister of the Interior, in which he says that in spite of all the prudence of persons engaged in commerce in France, and all the solicitude of the Government, several branches of industry have, in consequence of the present comnercial and monetary crisis, been compelled either to stop their manufacture of to diminish the hours of work. As, at the approach of Winter, many workings and their families may be exposed to sufferings, the Minister proposes to grant an extraordinary creat or one million for the purpose of affording relief under those circumstances, by enabling the communes to give employment in works of public utility, and to establish cheap food kitchens. The Minister also proposes that the sufferers by the last inundations in the Ardèche shall participate in the relief to be thus granted. The report is followed by a decree opening an extraordinary credit of 300,000 fr. from the estimates of 1857, an another of 700,000 fr. from those of 1858, to carry on

General Edgar Ney has been invested with the title

of Prince de la Moskowa.

The Shah of Persia had ordered Ferukh Khan i cave Paris in January, and travel for two months it

other countries of Europe.

The Belgian elections had resulted in a large Minis terial majority in favor of the liberal policy. There were 108 members to be elected; of these, 70 of the new Deputies belong to the Liberal side, and only 38 to the Opposition.

It was rumored at Vienna that news had be ceived from Constantinople to the effect that the Porte acting with the consent of the Powers which signed lation of the Divans in the Danubian Principalities, but the statement required confirmation.

A dispatch from Turin of the 14th says: The "open ing of the session has just taken place. The King was received with enthusiasm by the Parliament and by

"the people, who came in crowds to neet him." An engineer of the Austrian Navyhad arrived in Paris. He had been appointed to superintend the con-struction of four screw ships-of-war for the stations of Trieste, Venice and Pola. It was said that he intended visiting previously the dockyards of France

John Edward Stephens, of the late London and Eastern Bank, had failed to appear before the Bank ruptcy Court at Edinburgh, after several days semination, and a warrant was issued for his appre bension.

Henry Smith Bright, formerly a large corn merchant at Hull, had been sentenced to ten years' penal servi-

nde for forgery. No further progress has been made in the launch of

the Levisthan steamship.

Some very heavy failures had been announced. The particulars will be found under our commercial head. Trade in the manufacturing districts of England was cenerally bad. At Leeds, on the 15th, the cloth markets were very inactive, there being few purchase made. Two local failures were anneunced, viz.: the firm of Saalfeld Brothers of Leeds, London and Hamburg, in the woolen trade, liabilities about £200,000 and S. C. Lister & Co. of Halifax, worsted spinners The woolen market at Huddersfield was very quiet and prices a shade lower, both for goods and work,

FROM WASHINGTON.

ARRIVAL OF TOOMES-THE PRESIDENT'S Correspondence of The Press. WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1857.

The arrival of Senator Toomle is an event of The arrival of Senator Toomls is an event of an-usual interest in the present state of parties. He proceeded immediately to the White Hoase, and had a long conversation with the President, in the course of which be expressed his decided dissent from the President's views in regard to our neutrality obliga-tions, and our cooperation with Great Britain in guard-ing the coasts of Central America. The hope has been indulged that, as the father of the enabling set of the last session, Senator Toomb's would support Douglas's proposition. I fear he will not, though he is much less violent than others who stand by the Le-counted works. compton wrong. GEN. WALKER IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28, 1867.

Washisaros, Dec. 28, 1857.

The Kansas affair has been entirely supplanted by the new trouble in which the President is so mespectedly involved by the gash, precipitate, and unauthorized proceedings of Com. Paulding, in the arrest of Gen. Walker within the Territory of Minnragua, and the breaking up of his enterprise. This incident threatens to kindle a new dissense in the ranks of the state the democracy. The flame will grow and rage more violently as the news passes southward, until, reaching the shores of the Gulf of Merseo, it will, like a prairie fire, sweep everything before it, and involve the whole South in one grand confiagration of fillibility for the state. At the North, Walker, his character, motives

mesna soever, will cause little grief. Ben in the South, it is very different. The followater feeling is a very prevalent one among the warlike Southrens, and this being has received a new and powerful impulse from the failure of the South to secure Kansas as a Saye State. Southern expansion is now the great idea, is essential to maintain, at least, an approach to equilibrium.

The Democratic party throughout the Union will requires in this policy.

The acquirestion of Cuba or of some arijacent southern country is the very best step to caim and extinguish the discord which has for some time disturbed the quiet of these Safe. It was wisely said to Mr. Buchanan, a few days age, by a gentleman whose epinion he asked as to the best cemedy for the Kansas trouble: "Change the programque, substitute Cuba for Kansas, and the Ostend Manesato for the Lecompton Convention." The President smiled and brightened up at an idea which went bobe its one of his warmest leelings and aspirations. All the boubles, disagreements and misadventures that may occur, in him, in an Administration which begins already to be an eventful one, will be forgotten in the splender of the realization of the aim and object of the Ostend Manifesto—the acquisition of that magnificent possession, "Cuba querida."

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30 .- J. N. Putters, President, the chair.

Shortly after the reading of the minutes, Mr. Has NALL moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Thursday at 1 o'clock. A long debate followed, various members strongly opposing the motion.

AN EPISODE—A FIGHT IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

During the debate on Mr. Haswell's motion, quite a disturbance occurred near the east door of the Council Chamber. It was a sort of a knock-down argument between Councilman John Von Glahn and Simon Meyers, Third Clerk to the Board of Aldermen. After a few blows Meyers retreated hastily from the

The Pressures realled upon Mr. Von Glahn to make his complaint, if he had any.

Mr. Von Grans stepped forward and stated that Meyers called him to the railing and asked him if he was going to vote for a certain measure, to which he replied in the agative. He said that Meyers then struck him.

Mr. FRANKLIN moved that a Special Committee of five be appointed to investigate the matter and report to the Beard forthwith, which was carried.

The Parsiness appointed Messrs, Franklin, Brady, Boole, Sickles and Hughes such Committee who in-

stantly retired.

On motion the business of the board was suspended

On motion the business of the board was suspended till the return of the Committee.

After the lapse of half an hour the Committee retured, and Mr. Franklis, the Chairman, stated that they had retired to the office attached to the Board, and examined both parties to the affair on oath. He then submitted the following report:

Your Committee respectfully report that, in a leasty manner, they had endeavored to get at the facts of the case, having both parties before them, but from the conflicting statements they are masks to find at this time who is the guilty one, or who is to binner; but the Committee take this opportunity to committee they have been been to measher of the Board. Therefore,

Restrict, That he above report be scorepted and the Committee discharges.

Sinced.

HOMER FRANKLIN. JOHN H. BRADY,
FRANKLIS I. A. BOOLE, IDNRY BUGHES,
JESSE SICKLES.

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolu-

On motion, the report was accepted, and the resolu

The motion on the adjournment to I o'clock on Thursday was then taken up, and adopted by a vote of Mr. Ottanson asked if Mr. Mausfield had a right to

The President said—By the provisions of the charter, he had, as his resignation had never been accepted by this Board.

Mr. Ottakson then said he hoped that the member from the Forty-third District (Jesse Mitchell) be re-

uested to vote.

The PRESIDENT did not reply to this; neither did he The Pressurest did not reply to this, neither did be state his reasons for not doing so.

The Croton Aqueduct Board, in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to their authority for many up the Belggan in third avenue, between Fortyney and Fifty-sixth streets, reported that they did not arthorize it, but had learned that the Third avenue Rairoad Company were responsible for it—their object being to more effectually drain their tracks at the intersection of the lateral streets. Referred to the Compatitee on Law.

The intersection of the lateral streets. According to the Committee on Law.

A resolution was called up to pay Councilmen Hopper the sum of \$200, being expenses incurred by him in detending his claim to a sent against Mr. Vance, as a mamber of this Board. The proposition was loss for want of a constitutional vote—26 having voted in

for want of a constitutional vote—26 having voted in the affirmative and 16 in the negative.

Mr. Haswell called up the report of the Finance Commutee reducing the tax of the Mutual Insurance Company, which was adopted.

The Board concurred in the report of the Finance Committee directing the payment of the Clerks and others of the ex-Commissioners of the Central Pack.

Mr. Haswell called up the report of the Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen, in favor of regulating and grading Hamilton square.

Mr. Ottarsos moved to amend the report by striking out the word Controller and inserting Street Commissioner in its place, which was carried.

Mr. Boots here moved to lay it upon the table

hich was adopted.
The Courtlandt street Job. - The contract for paying erlandt street with iron pavement was call Mr. Ottakeon asked if this was the Courtlandt street

job, remarking it was a pretty large swindle, motion to concur was declared adopted; 3

The motion to concur was declared adopted; of eas to 8 nays.
The Report of the Special Committee on reorganing the Finance Department was taken up.
Mr. Brady moved to refer it to the Committee of the Whole, which was lost.
Mr. Boold moved to refer the report to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Warner moved to amend, that it be printed in minutes in addition.

Mr. Bootr raid he did not accept this amendment. Mr. Cottanson asked if Mr. Boole was the whole Mr. Boots told Mr. Ottarson to attend to his bus

Mr. OTTARSON replied that Mr. Boole's action was such as would not entitle him to teach courtesy.

Mr. WARKER desired all the paperrs in relation to the subject, to be printed in the minutes to that members could have a fair chance of seeing and understanding what it was about.

Mr. OTTARSON spoke in favor of the printing of the ordinance. It had not been printed by this Board, it was an ordinance from the other Board.

Mr. Booth celled Mr. Ottarson to order, stating that it was a majority report from a Committee of this Board.

Mr. HEMPHILL called Mr. Boole to order, denying Mr. Historical called Mr. Books to order, deaying the assertion of the latter.

Mr. Ortanson continued—He believed the gentle-man from the XXXth (Mr. Boole), when he made that remark, knew it to be incorrect. The document was never presented to this Board, so that the member-could get at it, and he was sure that Mr. Boole knew no more about it than he. Mr. Ottarson, did. He supposed, however, it was a set thing to get the matter through the Board this evening. He did not like to yote for enything that he did not understand, and

one for enything that he do not indecided, berefore was in tayor of baying it printed.

Mr. Bootz-I rise to a peat of order.

Mr. Bootz-The gentleman says that I lie.

Mr. Happitt.-I rise to a point of order.

The gentleman old not say anything of the kind. Mr. Hyspatti.—I have to a point of the kind.

Mr. Orvassos said that this document unight have been printed by the Board of Aldermen, but he never had it upon his desk, and it was not always possible for members of this Board to get at the papers. The Parsineer stated it was not customary for this Board to print anything that had been printed by the

Mr. OTTARSON reiterated that he had not the grivige of seeing this document, and he desired print so that he could see what it was. in print so that he could see what it was.

Mr. Jones said when the patriotic American of the

XIVth (Mr. Warner) and the patriotic Republican of
the XLIst (Mr. Ottarson) agreed he was certain there
was a "nigger in the fence." They did not want in
printed for the purpose of reading it, but for the purpose of putting the matter into the hands of the City
Inspector, so that their political friends might be beuefitted thereby.

Mr. OTTARSON called Mr. Jones to order, and wa Mr. Bools moved the previous question.
Mr. Warser again spoke in tayor of the print tained by the President.

Mr. McCanitt called for the previous q Mr. Ottarios -- That's right, put on the Upon a vote the main question was ordered to b

The PRESUMENT said that the question now recur-red as to whether it should be referred to the Com-mittee of the Whole. mr. Oftaksos thought otherwise. He believed that the rule was to take the question upon the amend-ments, first, and if the Chair ruled different he must After a long debate the decision of the Chair was

the subject upon the table, all b(which were succes-

swely lost. Finally, the President in the chair, and moved the previous question, and much excitement. The President then resumed his place.

Mr. Wanner moved to by the motion on the table, and sithough it was seconded by Messrs. Ottawon and Hemphrill, the President refused to entertain it, stating, when asked by Mr. Ottawon if he would not intertain it, that "To such motion had been put to lim."

hr. Warska protested against this manner of dis-posing of the motion, and the President ordered him to be theed under arrest. Great confusion followed. Mr. Budy was also placed under arrest, and con-

Mr. Brant advised all the members in the minority a refuse to vote, and thus leave the Board without The question was then taken upon the call for the

The question was teen taken upon the call for the previous question.

Messer Hemphill, Kennasd, Avery, Chapman, Harsen, Noyes and Franklin reforing to vote the Prescent declared that under the extra rule of this Board they were placed under contemp.

The vote for the previous question stood 25 year to 5 mays. The motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole, and the weard then went into Committee of the Whole, and the weard then went into Committee of the Whole, and the weard then was read, after which the Committee recommended; it to a third reading on Thursday. The Committee then rose.

The President usted that for the first time during the year, he was compelled to exercise a power which he was loth to do. It appeared that there was some missinderstanding between these members and himself. He had always tried to profest the rights of the minority of the Board, and, as far as he was concerned, he was willing that the gentlemes should be discharged, for he was convinced, from a conversation had with them, that there had been a misunderstanding.

On motion, the arrested members were discharged. standing.
On motion, the arrested members were discharged

from arrest.

Mr. Ottarson said he would take this opportunity to state, while he had opposed the measure by every legitimate means at his command, he believed the President had always been very impartial where the rights of the majority were concerned, and had now acted under a wrong impression. He had no desire to transcend the rules of the Board, and had no many the majority were the former as a some nition of doing anything wrong. There was some disunderstanding by which he had been placed in such a position on a question that his voice could not beard.

e heard.

Mr. Brant thought he was wrongfully placed under rest, for he only rose to ask a question of the Presi-ent, who refused to hear him.

Messrs. Kennard and Crane severally defined their positions, after which, the majority reporter reorganization of the Finance Department, taken up and ordered to a third reading to-day. Adjourned to Thursday, at I o'clock p. m.

PEASONAL.

Charles Winston Greene, esq., died in East Green-wich, Rhede Island, on the 25th inst. He was son of David Greene, was born in Norwioh, Conn., on the 2d of July, 1783, and had attained to the advanced age of 74 years. He graduated at Harvard College with distinction in the celebrated class of 1802. He was widely known as a most amiable and accomplished nti-man, of extensive attainments.

Deacon Levi Houghton, a prominent and estima-ble citizen of Bath, Me., died on the 22d inst., at the age of seventy-four years. For the last thirty-five of forty years he has maintained his position as one of the wealthiest men and most extensive ship-owners in -Gen. Sam Houston of Texas arrived at Hacris-

burg on Saturday evening and remained until yester-day morning. He then left for York, and would after-ward proceed to Washington by way of Columbia and Philadelphia. He is in good health.

—Mr. Waldemar Rudolph de Raasloff on Saturday presented his credentials to the Secretary of State at Washington, and was received as Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General of his Majesty the King of Dea-mark to this Government. -We understand that S. P. Bidder, esq., the General Superintendent of the Graud Trunk Railway of Causda, has resigned that post, his resignation to take effect Jan. 1.

BURTON's THEATER. - Mr. John Broughain appeared

last night in the double capacity of author and actor. in an Extravaganza called "Columbus, el Pillibustero which precious bit of Spanish will probably be readily translated off hand, at sight, without a lexicon, by the great majority of our readers. The piece is one of Mr. Brougham's eccentricities, and is best described by saving that if "Columbus" and "Pocahontas" were not members of the same family of P. F. Va. of exalted fame, they ought to be; and if they don't stand side by side in history, they certainly do in the truple of dramatic fame, if there be such an architecttemple of dramatic lame, if there be such an architectural structure and there is a niche big enough for two in that interesting edifice. The plot is constructed according to the strictest letter of those rules which are supposed to check and restrain the lively imaginations of Extravaganza writers, being laid partly in Spain, partly on the sea, and partly in America, and running through a couple of centuries, there or thereabouts. The principal incidents are the discovery of America, and the a recedete of setting the egg on end, which is amplified-the egg, not the anecdote-to the size of a large balloon, there or there abouts. Columbia, the Goddess of Liberty-the patron saint of America-the guardian by divine right of the American tlag-slee cuts something of a figuretions according to the science of the P. R., shakes hands with the King and Queen of Spain, and make herself conspicuous in divers and sundry ways. The proceedings are further enlivened by the mixing in of half a dozen allegories, there or thereabouts. The language, is of course full of puns and overrunning with fun of all sorts, and the interspersed music particularly well selected, and comprises selections from half a dozen operas, with some eighty or seventy familiar negro airs, there or thereabouts. One of the principal allegories relates to Kansas and the settlement of the vexed questions pertaining to the affairs of that outskirt. The thirty-one States, represented by as many young ladies appropriately garbed in striped and starred and spangled dresses, are performing some carious gyrations in the greatest possible harmony, when their peace of mind and propriety of conduct are disturbed by the sudden appearance in their midst of bleeding Kansas, represented by stery young lady clad in white, and exceedingly gory as to the countenance. She is attended by the " Discord, who rushes about at a disbolical rate, and soon sucreeds in embroiling all the star-spangled sisterhood in a furious quarrel, much to his flastish satisfaction. The affair is finally settled by the ministron of little Miss Kaneas as a siste State, and by the summary expulsion from the fermine community of the demonaforesaid, who is deven off by a grand spear charges of all the States, sel who scuttles away into the dime distance, disappointed and howling. The scene is very effective, and was received with many expression satisfaction

The acting for the most part is good; Mr. Brough .sm's part is more quiet than that gentleman usually invests for himself, and Columbus is by no means such a coystering blade as Powhatan. But he has some good points and a variety of elever situations, all of which are duly improved by Mr. Brougham.

Mr. Mark Smith, as the King of Spain, has a goo' part, which he plays capitally. He particularly di inguished himself in the musical portion of it, and v earned the liberal applause he received. The burler great operatic scenes between himself and Mr. Bron gham are among the very best of that style of thing the at base been done. Of the ladies, Miss Lizzie Weston Davemort, as Columbia, had but very little to say, but said that little gracefully and with the ! est effect. Mrs. Ho'man played the Queen with much . spirit, and sang so acceptably as to secure a goo share of the plandits. The play is a success. It does not so scintillate with

puns, nor is it so full of broad, extravagant fun as some of Mr. Brougham's other productions, but the local hits are frequent and are good. Its great fault is the great length of its first ac';; but on the whole "it. * is, Messieurs, believe me, a most excellent play." In obedience to a call befor e the curtain, Mr. Brougham made a short speech, in which he intimated an intention of speedily making an alteration as to the length. The "Columbus" will be repeated every night till further notice.

y a vote of 27 to 12.

Sometimes were made to adjourn, and to tay upon the table, all of which were successful. New buildings to the value of \$4,000,000 were put up in Chicago this year. Public works to the amount of \$600,000 were also completed.

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